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PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE STATE MUSEUM

FOR

FASLI 1345 (1935-1936) *1935 to 1939*

Bound together

PUDUKKOTTAI

PRINTED AT THE SRI BRIHADAMBA STATE PRESS

1937.

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R. Dis. 8698 of 36, dated January 1, 1937.

Administration Report—State Museum—Fasli 1345.

The Museum Curator's letter R. C. No. 98/M. of 1936 dated September 7, 1936.

Recorded.

2. The number of persons who visited the Museum, increased slightly from 1,33,647 in fasli 1344 to 1,33,981 in the fasli under report.

3. The number of exhibits increased by 42.

4. The expenditure on the upkeep of the Museum increased from Rs. 4,198 in fasli 1344 to Rs. 4,629 in the fasli under review.

5. Extensive repairs were made to the building and further improvements are in progress.

6. Mr. Hargreaves, formerly Director General of Archæology in India, visited the Museum in the fasli under review and made some valuable suggestions for its improvement which the Curator is carrying out as far as possible. The Curator Mr. K. Venkatarangam Raju devoted himself to his work with his usual enthusiasm.

(By order of the Darbar),

P. DHARMA RAJAN,

Superintendent.

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cloister of no interest or beauty which surrounds the main temple and is likely to fall and damage it. I also excavated the site of a temple in Ottakoil close to the bund of Vennavikulam in Chettippatti village of Kolattur Taluk. The site covers about 2 acres of land. Traces of ruined temples were found and images buried in the ground. Since the people of the village had a superstitious objection to disturbing the site in any way, trained workmen had to be got from the Town. On systematically excavating the spot, the basements of two small temples facing each other were found and in another part of the site five stone images of Jain Thirthankaras all tolerably well preserved. All the images are finer than those that I had previously found and exhibited in the State Museum. The longest of them measures 3' 8" in height and 3' across the shoulders. It is a seated nude figure in the Dhyana pose and is flanked by "Chowri (fly-whisk)" bearers. I also found two interesting stone pillars resting on couchant lions and each measuring 5 feet in height. These are similar to the pillars in front of the rock-cut Vishnu temple of the Pallava period at Malayadippatti. They probably belong to the latter part of the eighth century A. D. Further exploration and excavation will be made in the course of the next fasli. The site is to be fenced with stone posts and barbed wire with a gate provided with a lock and the images and pillars collected together erected on a substantial base. The site has been declared a protected monument.

Ethnological Section.—This section continued to attract many visitors. I am trying to improve it in all possible ways. The collection of ornaments worn by different castes in the State is one of the more important exhibits. Most of them are of silver gilt and were made some years ago. They were all regilt. Five "thalies" worn by Urali Kowndan women were added to the collection of "thalies."

Art and Industrial Section.—There were no additions. The exhibits of fabrics in this section were rearranged and relabelled.

Economic Section.—Special attention was paid to this section this year. Almost all the exhibits were relabelled.

Numismatic Section.—Eight silver coins were added to this section. Six of these all Moghul coins were presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The other two were bought locally.

Geology and Mineralogy.—A considerable amount of rearrangement has been done in this section during the year. There were no additions during the year.

Natural History.—Only 17 exhibits were added to this section during the year. As I have already stated the number of mammalian exhibits is poor. The bird gallery received some additions. All the specimens in it were completely rearranged and short descriptive notes were attached to most of the specimens. Wherever possible the vernacular names were given on the labels as well as the scientific names.

Among the additions to this section, the following are interesting.

The Pheasana-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus Chirurgus*).

The Indian Red-wattled lapwing (*Lobivanellus indicus indicus*) male and female.

The common Indian nightjar (*Caprimulgus Asiaticus*).

During the year many of the birds' skins that had been stored away for want of suitable cases were taken out and stuffed for exhibition.

Fishes and Reptiles.—There were no additions to this section. A few specimens collected this year were used to replace damaged exhibits.

Insects.—This section was considerably improved. Many old or imperfect specimens were replaced by better ones.

Establishment.—During the year under report the Darbar were pleased to increase my personal pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 a month. The pay of the Taxidermist was also raised from Rs. 22½-1-27½ to Rs. 25-1-35 a month and that of the Head peon from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 a month. The establishment continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

The net cost of maintaining the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 4,628-15-6. Details are given in Appendix E.

I was on tour for nearly 41 days in the first half of the year and visited Kunnandarkoil, Malayadippatti, Madathukkoil, Chettippatti, Enadi, Tiruvalangudy, Keelanilai, Munasanday and Kodumbalur and took photographs of monuments of Archæological interest. The Taxidermist accompanied me to some of these places to help me in collecting specimens for the Natural History section. From 3rd September 1935 I was on privilege leave for 15 days and M. R. Ry. L. Gangadhar Rao, Veterinary Assistant, Tirugokarnam, was in charge of the Museum.

On 27th January 1936 Mr. H. Hargreaves, a former Director-General of Archæology in India, visited the State Museum on behalf of the Museums Associations, London and after closely inspecting the collections in the State Museum for two consecutive days made some valuable suggestions for its improvement. I am now giving effect to those as far as possible.

In conclusion I have to thank the Darbar sincerely for their continued encouragement of my endeavours to make this a comprehensive and well-arranged Museum and for the interest that they display in my work.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Museum for Fasli 1345.

Months.	Total number of Literate persons.		Total number of Illiterate persons.		Pardannashin Ladies.	Euro-peans.		Students with their Teachers.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Gentle-men.	Ladies.	Boys' school.		Girls' school.			
								Teachers.	Boys.	Teachers.	Girls.		
July 1935...	1254	82	5685	6009	71	2	27	...	7	13010	* Adippum car festival :—1st of August, 1935. † Chitrai car festival :—4th May, 1936.
August " ...	762	43	4000	2165	82	...	...	1	24	...	...	10714
			4739	4985									
September	756	76	4700	4944	51	...	...	1	19	...	...	10476
October " ...	1214	77	4387	5028	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	10706
November " ...	731	66	3914	4181	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	8892
December " ...	803	53	4004	4338	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	9196
January 1936...	604	31	2870	3160	27	1	...	2	17	...	6	6665	
February " ...	665	32	3830	4054	68	...	...	3	29	...	1	8581
March " ...	928	43	4354	4756	33	...	...	3	50	...	...	10081
April " ...	757	52	4237	4539	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	9585
May " ...	818	52	4075	4200	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	14229
			3908	4176									
June " ...	1838	47	6646	7315	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	15846
	11110	654	61269	60848	685	3	...	12	191	...	14	133981	

APPENDIX B.

Specimens purchased by the department during Fasli 1345.

Serial No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	Silver Thalis—five kinds	5	
2	Silver coins	2	
3	Sandal wood casket	1	
4	Pigs pup (dead one)	1	
5	Journal of Bombay Natural History Society Vol. XXXVIII No. 1	1	
6	Flora of the Presidency of Madras Part X... ..	1	
7	Journal of Bombay Natural History Society Vol. XXXVIII No. 2	1	
8	Do. Index to Vol. XXXVII Nos. 3 and 4	1	
9	Gambles Flora of the Presidency of Madras—Part XI... ..	1	
10	Journal of Bombay Natural History Society Vol. XXXVIII No. 3	1	

APPENDIX C.

Specimens collected by the department during Fasli 1345.

No.	Names.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	The Indian Red-wattled Lapwing (<i>Lobivanellus indicus indicus</i>)...	1	
2	The Southern Indian Pied Bush-Chat (<i>Saxicola caprata atrata</i>) ...	1	
3	The Indian Pitta (<i>Pitta brachyura</i>) ...	1	
4	The Orange-headed ground Thrush (<i>Geocichla citrina citrina</i>) ...	1	
5	The Indian Gray shrike (<i>Lanius excubitor lahtora</i>) ...	1	
6	The Cotton-Teal (<i>Nettopus coromandelianus</i>) ...	1	
7	The Indian Red-wattled Lapwing (<i>Lobivanellus indicus indicus</i>)...	1	
8	The wood sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>) ...	1	
9	The Indian Koel (<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus scolopaceus</i>) ...	1	
10	<i>Tricolinus pondicerianus pondicerianus</i> ...	1	
11	The common Indian Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>) ...	1	
12	The Small Nilgiri skylark (<i>Alauda gulgula australis</i>) ...	1	
13	The Small Nilgiri skylark (<i>Alauda gulgula australis</i>) ...	1	
14	The common Pea-fowl (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>) ...	1	
15	The Pied-crested cuckoo (<i>clamator jacobinus</i>) ...	1	
16	The Black breasted or Rain Quail (<i>coturnix coramandelica</i>) ...	1	

APPENDIX D.

Specimens presented to the department during Fasli 1345.

No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Name of Donor.
1	Silver coin of Shahjahan—Suart (15) ...	1	Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.
2	Do. (18—1055) ...	1	
3	Do. —Burhapur (1085) ...	1	
4	Do. Do. (18) ...	1	
5	Do. ...	1	
6	Do. Surat (19—1055) ...	1	
7	Flora of "Nilgiri and Pulvay hill tops" Vol. I and II by P. F. Fyson, B. A. ...	2	Sir Alexander Tottenham, Kt., C.I.E., Administrator, Pudukotah.
8	Report on the Administration of Pudukotah State for Fasli 1344 ...	1	Darbar, Pudukotah.
9	Conduct Rules of Public Servants ...	1	Superintendent, State Press, Pudukotah.
10	Conservation Manual by Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E. Litt D. F. S. A. ...	1	Sir Alexander Tottenham, Kt., C. I. E., Administrator, Pudukotah.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Budget grant and the actual expenditure for the year 1935—36 (Fazli 1345).

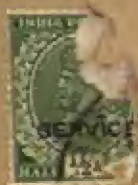
No.	Items.	Budget grant.		Actual expenditure.		Remarks.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
I	A. Establishment ...	3,400	0 0	3,420	12 4	
II	B. Travelling allowance ...	200	0 0	115	14 11	
III	C. <i>Supplies and Services:—</i>					
	(1) Cost of specimens ...	240	0 0	178	10 9	
	(2) Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	6	0 9	
	(3) Other Items ...	80	0 0	39	12 6	
IV	D. Contingencies ...	730	0 0	867	12 3	
	Total ...	4,650	0 0	4,628	15 6	

20—8—36.

K. VENKATARANGAM RAJU,

Curator.







PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE STATE MUSEUM

FOR

FASLI 1346 (1936-1937)



PUDUKKOTTAI:
PRINTED AT THE SRI BRIHADAMBA STATE PRESS.

—
1938.



R. Dis. No. 8569 of 1937.

Proceedings of the Pudukkottai Darbar dated 7—12—1937.

Subject :—Administration Report—State Museum—Fasli 1346.

The Museum Curator's letter R. C. No. 122-M. of 1937 dated September 20, 1937.

Recorded.

2. The number of visitors to the Museum rose from 1,33,981 in Fasli 1345 to 1,34,105 in Fasli 1346.

3. Fifty-six new exhibits were added.

4. Expenditure rose from Rs. 4,629 in Fasli 1345 to Rs. 5,092 in Fasli 1346.

5. The repairs begun in the previous fasli were completed. The tiled roof of the Archæological section was replaced by reinforced concrete and an arched verandah was added.

6. Mr. K. Venkataranga Raju devoted himself to his work with his usual zeal and enthusiasm.

7. Distinguished visitors who visited the museum recorded appreciative remarks.

27—11—37.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Administrator.

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MUSEUM—ADMINISTRATION REPORT—FASLI 1346—SUBMISSION.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the State Museum, Pudukkottai, for the year 1936—1937 (Fasli 1346).

The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 1,34,105 against 1,33,981 in the previous year. 8,950 males and 561 females wrote their names, i. e., 7.10 per cent of the visitors were literates. The number of gosha ladies admitted on Monday afternoons, which are specially reserved for them was 569. The number of school boys and girls who visited the Museum with their teachers to study the exhibits was as usual not encouraging.

The largest attendance recorded on a single day during the year was 18,118, on Tirugokarnam Car festival day which fell on 21st July 1936, the majority of the visitors being mofussil people.

The total number of days on which the Museum was open to visitors during the year was 265, and the daily average attendance was 506.06. Details are given in Appendix A.

The tiled roof of the Archæological section of the Museum building was replaced by a reinforced-concrete terrace. The verandah was reconstructed with masonry arches supporting a terraced roof. All the windows in the front of the building were glazed and the old doorway of the archæological section replaced. The appearance of the building was thus greatly improved.

There were not many additions to the Museum. The number of exhibits on the last working day is shown below :—

	New additions.	Total on the last working day of the Museum.
Archæology ...	Nil	595
Art and Industrial section	4	336
Ethnology ...	Nil	748
Economic section ...	9	993
Numismatic section ...	6	811
Natural History section	7	1835
Entomological section	14	1981
Pictures ...	...	25
Library ...	16	350
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 7674

During the year no pre-historic burial sites were excavated. I was fully occupied with other works of archæological interest. As already stated in my last year's report, the plain pillared cloister, of no interest or beauty, surrounding the beautiful Siva temple at Madathukoil near Nanguppatti in Kolattur taluk, which threatened to fall at any moment and damage the main building was carefully removed. The Amman Koil of the Siva temple, all the walls of which were out of plumb, was carefully restored. This took me nearly two months in the latter half of the Fasli. From March 1937 onwards I continued the excavation of the temple site in Ottakoil close to the bund of

Vennavikulam tank, in Chettippatti village of Kolattur taluk, which I had begun in the previous year. Opposite to the basements of the two small temples mentioned in my last year's report, the moulded basement of another big temple was exposed. It includes the basement of a garbhagriham measuring 35' in length and 18' in breadth, and that of a mahamantapam measuring 25' square attached to it in front. The whole structure appears to have faced east. The site on which these structures stand appears to have been surrounded by a boundary wall (prakaram) with a gateway on the east in line with that of the main shrine. Only the beautiful moulded basement of the structure is now intact. When excavating the site, I unearthed various fragments of the superstructures. They are large well-dressed blocks of stone, which can be identified as parts of various shrines, vimanas, pilasters, corbels, cornices, finials, etc. Some are well carved in the Chola style prevalent in the 9th and 10th centuries A. D. I also found twelve fine stone images of Jain Tirtankaras, all tolerably well preserved, and two more stone figures of couchant lions in addition to the two supporting pillars mentioned in my last year's report. On carefully examining the site, basements of many more smaller temples surrounding the main shrine, appeared to be traceable. On either side of the beaded moulding in front of the main basement is a Tamil inscription. That on the south reads “*நிருமகன்போல*” which is the usual beginning of inscriptions of the King Raja Raja Chola. The inscription on the north reads “*உடைய மந் அரத் ஆசாரியார் இப்பள்ளி நிவந்தப்பள்ளி.*”

In the course of my excavation I also found near the north-eastern corner of the basement of the big shrine a steel sacrificial sword, exactly like those often found in the urns of prehistoric burial sites. It is $16\frac{3}{4}$ " in length and $1\frac{9}{16}$ " in breadth throughout except near the point. The blade has a ridge down the middle on both sides. One end is narrowed for a length of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch probably to be fixed into a handle. The presence of a sword in a Jain temple seems rather strange.

The renovation of the Vijayalaya Choliswara temple on Melamalai in Narthamalai was taken in hand in the middle of April 1937. As already stated in my Administration Report for Fasli 1339, this is a beautiful temple of much archaeological interest. Three sides of the shrine were out of plumb. Some of the corbels were threatening to fall, and there was a bad crack from top to bottom in the eastern wall. A sub-shrine detached from the main shrine and east of it was in a state of collapse.

During the year several stone-built temples of the early Chola period attracted the attention of the State authorities. It is generally believed that the construction of temples completely built of stone in Southern India ceased with the first half of the 9th century, and that from the beginning of the second half of that century, only the lower parts of temples were built of stone and their superstructures of brick. But in Pudukkottai State there are structural temples entirely of stone that seem to have been constructed as late as the 10th century. Unfortunately they are now more or less ruined. The structural temple at Kaliyapatti in Kolattur taluk may be taken as an example. It stands facing east in a completely neglected condition in a field a few furlongs to the south of the village. It is a small but beautiful edifice,

built completely of well dressed and close-fitting blocks of gneiss. The garbhagriham with its stone vimana is the only portion that is now intact. It measures 8' square and its walls are $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick. The vimana is plain and simple, resembling that of Muvarkoil in Kodumbalur both in appearance and structure. A closed ardhamantapam measuring 6' square appears to have been attached to it in front. Of this only the moulded basement now remains. Many stones that belonged to the superstructure are lying scattered round about it. As in the case of temples built in the early Chola period, there appear to have been seven small sub-shrines arranged on the four sides of the main shrine, and also a boundary wall (prakaram) with a gateway in line with that of the main shrine. A *Nandi* (sacred bull of Siva) appears to have been placed in front of the vimana facing the garbhagriha on a moulded pedestal. The main vimana appears to have been originally plastered and decorated with stucco; there are still traces of the plaster. Nearly ten temples of this type were traced in the course of the the Fasli. All of them have been conserved and they will be restored as funds permit.

In early times there appear to have been many Jain settlements in the State. In the fasli, five stone Jain images which had not been noticed before were found at Chettippatti, Tiruppur, Veerakkudi and Kannangudi in Kolattur taluk and Thekkattur in Tirumayyam taluk. They were no doubt originally installed in temples of which all traces have disappeared. A stone Tirtankara found buried 5' below the ground at Kannangudi, a village near the 9th mile on the road to Chettippatti, is specially noteworthy. It measures 4' 4" in height inclusive of the pitam, while the image by itself measures 2' 3" in height, 1' $4\frac{1}{2}$ " from shoulder to shoulder and 2' 1" from knee to knee. It is as usual in the *dhyana* pose, sitting on a *padma pitam*, and leaning on a cushion. Two *chowri bearers* stand on either side, on *yali-faced* pitams, supported by *yalies*. There are two other dancing figures of deities holding lotuses in their hands on either side of the *mukkudai* or triple-umbrella, which is placed high above the halo round the head of the Tirtankara. On either side of the *mukkudai* is a flowing pattern of conventional foliage and flowers. This is the most beautiful Jain image so far found in the State. There is nothing to show which particular Tirtankara it is intended to represent. From the pose of the figures standing by the side of the Tirtankara (tribhanga), the shape of their '*karanda makutams*' (head-dresses), their heavy '*patra-kundalams*' (Ear ornaments) and the Udara and Kati bandhas or belts that they wear, the image may approximately be dated as belonging to the 10th century A. D. All these images have now been conserved.

Ethnological section.—Most of the specimens in this section were re-arranged. The collection of *Thalies* and *Bottus* were all regilded.

Art and Industrial section.—Specimens of *Bidri work* from Lucknow were purchased and exhibited. The exhibits of fabrics were cleaned, re-arranged and provided with descriptive labels.

Economic section.—A large number of vegetable products, chiefly medicinal, has been added to this section, and all the food-grains and pulses have been taken out and cleaned, and spoilt specimens of local varieties replaced.

Numismatic section.—Six silver coins of the Moghul emperors presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society were the only additions to this section.

There are probably many ancient coins of various periods in the possession of private persons in the State. Such persons would be rendering a valuable service to the cause of historical research if they were to present such coins to the Museum.

Geological and Mineralogical section.—Except for a few samples of quartz there were no additions to this section.

Natural History.—Owing to the lack of suitable glass show-cases, the work in this section was practically confined to the labelling of specimens, and to the replacement of damaged or inferior specimens. A few additions were made to the gallery of birds. One specimen was added to the mammalian gallery. Among the more important specimens collected for the gallery of birds, the following are worth noticing.

(1) Short-toed Eagle (*Circætus gallicus*).

(2) The Palm Swift (*Tachornis battasiensis battasiensis*) with its curious little nest, composed of soft vegetable matter and feathers, which is cemented firmly to the underside of a toddy palm leaf between its ribs. Three small eggs were found in the nest.

(3) The Indian White-breasted King-fisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis fusca*) with a clutch of pure glossy white eggs, five in number, secured from the side of a disused earth-well.

Fishes and Reptiles.—There were no new additions to this section. The few that were collected this year were used to replace old or faded specimens.

Insects.—14 insects representing various families of Diptera were collected and added to the gallery.

The net cost of maintaining the Museum during the year was Rs. 5,092—5—10. Details are given in Appendix E.

I was on tour for nearly 56 days, and visited Sittannavasal, Narthamalai, Uppiliakkudi, Thodaiyur, Kaliyapatti, Chettippatti, Kunnandarkoil, Kannanur, Kodumbalur, Virakkudi, Chittur, Gudalur, Tiruppur, Viralur, Madathukoil, Sembattur, Thuthur, Melur, Mangudy, Thekkattur, Vellaviduthi, Puvalakkudi, and Minnathur and took photographs of all the monuments of archæological interest at those places. Ground plans and elevations of several have been prepared, and submitted to the Darbar. The Taxidermist accompanied me to most of these places. I was on privilege leave for 15 days in July 1936 when M. R. Ry. L. Gangadhar Rao, Veterinary Assistant, was in charge of the Museum.

I have once more to thank the Darbar sincerely for their continued encouragement in my endeavours to improve the Museum, and for the interest that they have been uniformly evincing in my work.

K. VENKATARANGAM RAJU,
Curator.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Museum during Fasli 1346.

Months.	Total number of Literate persons.		Total number of Illiterate persons.		Pardanashin Ladies.	Euro-peans.		Students with their teachers.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Boys' school.		Girls' school.			
								Teachers.	Boys.	Teachers.	Girls.		
July 1936...	910	57	*5080	*2900	70	1	32	18118	* Adipuram car festival:—21st July 1936. † Chitrai car festival:—24th April 1937.
August " ...	881	76	4562	5209	96	...	...	...	21	...	7	10362
September " ...	754	50	4298	4743	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	9845
October " ...	1061	70	4596	5413	8	...	...	2	25	...	3	11140
November " ...	534	21	4171	4533	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9259
December " ...	560	30	3750	4221	15	...	...	1	18	...	4	8561
January 1937...	549	30	3880	4263	62	2	...	1	19	...	7	8722	
February " ...	669	30	4297	4897	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	9898
March " ...	587	38	4725	5123	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	10478
April " ...	891	47	†4090	†2600	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	15695
			3842	4225									
May " ...	649	42	3923	4142	19	4	6	...	...	...	...	8756
June " ...	905	70	6050	6256	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	13281
	8950	561	61801	62793	569	8	6	5	115	...	21	134105	

APPENDIX B.

Purchases made by the department during Fasli 1346.

No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	Short-toed Eagle ...	1	
2	Tray and flower vase ...	2	
3	Flower vase and Bidri works ...	2	
4	Journal of B. N. H. Society Vol. XXXIX No. 1	1	
5	Do. Vol. XXXIX No. 2	1	
6	Do. Index to Vol. XXXVIII Nos. 3 & 4	1	
7	Eight-legged kid (still-born) ...	1	
8	Journal of B. N. H. Society Vol. XXXVIII No. 4	1	

APPENDIX C.

Specimens collected by the department during Fasli 1346.

No.	Names.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	The small Minivet— <i>Pericrocotus peregrinus peregrinus</i> .	1	
2	The Pied crested cuckoo (<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> -young bird).	1	
3	The Southern Indian Roller (<i>Ceraleus benghalensis indica</i>).	1	
4	The small green Malkoha (<i>Rhopodytes viridirostris</i>) ...	1	
5	The Black-headed cuckoo—shrike (<i>Campophaga aykesii</i>).	1	
6	The Palm swift (<i>Tachornis battasiensis battasiensis</i>) with 3 eggs and nest.	...	
7	The Indian White-breasted King-Fisher— <i>Halcyon smyrnensis fusca</i> , with a clutch of five eggs.	...	

APPENDIX D.

Books and specimens presented to the department during Fasli 1346.

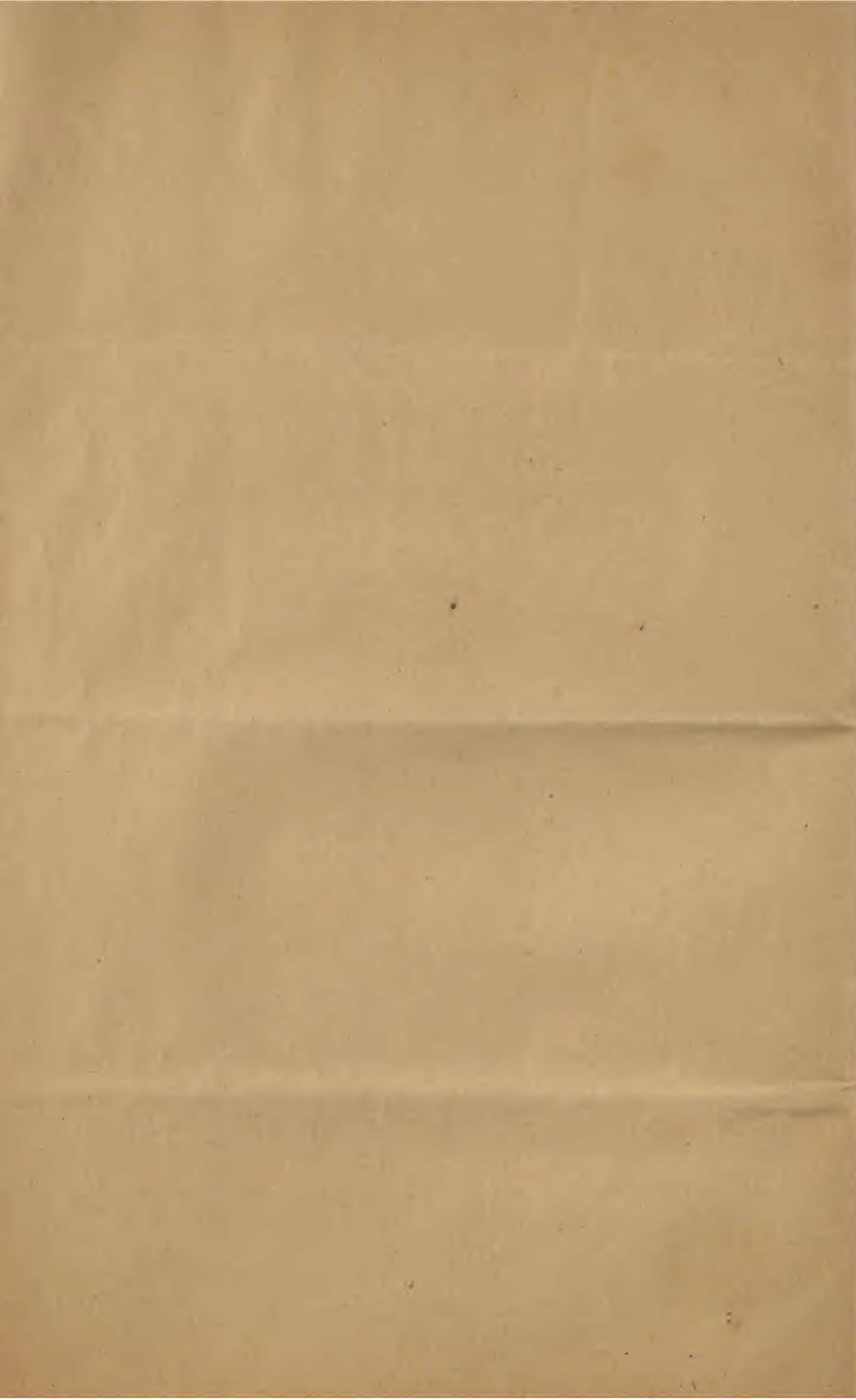
No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Name of Donor.
1	Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1345.	1	Darbar, Pudukkottai.
2	Silver coin of Muhammad Shah	1	Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.
3	Do. Aurangzeb—Surat 44—1111	1	Do.
4	Do. Farrukh-siyar	1	Do.
5	Do. Do. (shroff marka)	1	Do.
6	Do. Aurangzeb—Surat 44—1111	1	Do.
7	Do. Do. 49—1116	1	Do.
8	The Museums of India by S. F. Markham, M. A. B. Litt. M. P.	1	Museums Association, London.
9	Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India—Pallava Architecture Part I.	1	Darbar, Pudukkottai.
10	Do. Part II.	1	Do.
11	Do. Part III.	1	Do.
12	Green and blue vitreous stones	9	Rev. Fr. J. J. Lay S. J., Nanjur, K. T.
13	The Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Southern circle for 1912—13.	1	Darbar, Pudukkottai.
14	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society	1	M. R. Ry. K. Venkatarangam Raju, Curator.
15	Jaina vestiges in the Pudukkottai State	1	Do.
16	Reprints from the journal of Oriental research—Madras.	1	Do.
17	Mededeelingen (The lake of bricks of gold)	1	Do.
18	Reprints from the journal of Oriental Research, Madras.	1	Do.
19	Do.	1	Do.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Budget grant and the actual expenditure for the year 1936—37 (Fasli 1346).

No.	Items.	Budget grant.			Actual expenditure.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I	A. Establishment	3530	0	0	3514	4	7	
II	B. Travelling allowance	250	0	0	189	11	11	
III	C. Supplies and Services.—							
	1. Cost of specimens	60	0	0	49	15	3	
	2. Petty construction and repairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other items	100	0	0	98	12	3	
IV	D. Contingencies	940	0	0	1239	9	10	
	Total	4880	0	0	5092	5	10	

K. VENKATARANGAM RAJU,
Curator.





PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE STATE MUSEUM

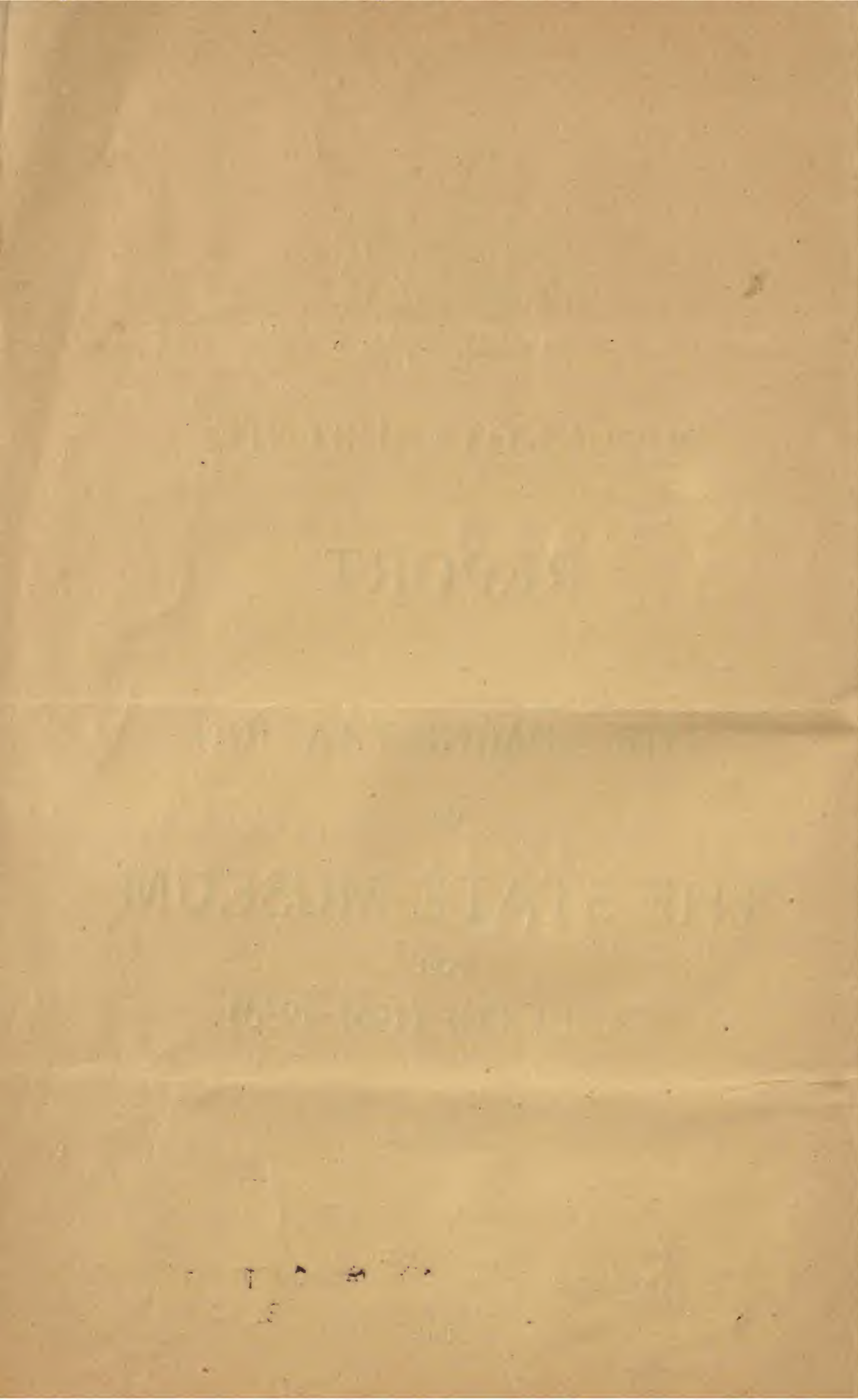
FOR

FASLI 1347 (1937-1938)



PUDUKKOTTAI:
PRINTED AT THE SRI BRIHADAMBA STATE PRESS.

—
1939.



R. Dis. 9493 of 1938 dated October 31, 1938.

Administration Report—State Museum—Fasli 1347.

The Curator's letter R. C. No. 95/M. of 1938 dated September 20, 1938.

ORDER.

1. Recorded.
2. The number of visitors to the Museum rose from 1,34,105 in fasli 1346 to 1,35,092 in fasli 1347.
3. One hundred and seventy-six new exhibits were added during the fasli. These include 63 Indo-Danish coins. Six of these are lead coins, and seven silver Royalins. Both types are very rare and valuable.
4. The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,092 in fasli 1346 to Rs. 5,605 in fasli 1347.
5. Mr. K. Venkataranga Raju, Curator, devoted himself to his work with his usual zeal and enthusiasm.
6. Distinguished visitors who visited the Museum recorded appreciative remarks.

(By order of the Darbar),

R. NARAYANASWAMI RAO,

Superintendent.



Ce II. 1. 12. 3

Pud

Copy of Annual report of the working of the State Museum, Pudukkottai,
dated August 20, 1938, from the Curator, Museum,
to the Pudukkottai Darbar.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the working of the Pudukkottai State Museum for the year 1937—38 (Fasli 1347).

The total number of visitors to the Museum was 1,35,092 against 1,34,105, in the previous year. 9,416 males and 548 females signed their names, i. e., 7.04 per cent of the visitors were literates. The number of Gosha ladies admitted on Monday afternoons, which are specially reserved for them was 665.

The largest attendance recorded on a single day during the year was 18,491, on the Tirugokarnam car festival day which fell on August 8, 1937. The majority of the visitors were from the mofussil.

The total number of days on which the Museum was open to visitors during the year was 268. The daily average attendance was 504/08. Details are given in Appendix A.

The total number of exhibits in each section of the Museum on the last working day of the fasli is shown below :—

		New additions.	Total on the last working day of the fasli.
Archæology	...	31	626
Art and Industries	...	1	337
Ethnology	...	Nil.	748
Economic section	...	3	996
Numismatic section	...	97	908
Natural History section	...	10	1,845
Entomological section	...	Nil.	1,981
Pictures	...	Nil.	25
Library	...	34	384
		<u>176</u>	<u>7,850</u>

Archæology.—The objects secured for this section during the fasli are of considerable interest. They consist of pre-historic pottery and iron weapons found in cairns excavated in Kaliyapatti, Malayandipatti and Kalakkudipatti villages in Kolattur taluk. At all these sites there are large circles of laterite boulders varying from 18 to 23 feet in diameter. Inside each circle is a subterranean cell formed of cut-stone slabs. The slabs project to a height of from 2 to 3 feet above the ground level. The cells are all exactly similar in shape, size and mode of construction to those described on page 2 of the Administration Report for Fasli 1344. Each cell is composed of a

rectangular chamber about 8 feet square and 7 feet in depth, with a smaller outer chamber attached to the eastern side of it, about 4 feet broad, 4 feet long and 3 feet deep. The larger chamber is divided into two partitions by a vertical stone slab placed across it east and west. All the finds of any importance were as usual found at a depth of from 4 to 5 feet below the ground level and only in the two partitions of the bigger chamber. They consisted chiefly of baked earthenware utensils of different shapes and sizes and iron weapons of different sorts. Most of them were broken. No traces of human bones were found. The weapons were all of iron and much corroded. Fourteen such burial sites were opened, seven in Kaliyapatti and seven in Kalakkudi-patti in Kolattur taluk, and 25 specimens of pottery and many iron weapons were secured. All these finds were carefully removed to the State Museum. Photographs were taken at various stages of the work and plans prepared wherever necessary. No further excavation could be made in the Jain mound in Chettipatti as the site was water-logged.

I was engaged during the year in the renovation of some of the old temples of archæological importance in the State. During the first half of the Fasli I was deputed to renovate the Vijayalaya Choliswara temple and its subshrines on Melamalai in Narttamalai in Kolattur taluk. As already stated, it is a beautiful small lithic temple picturesquely situated on the eastern slope of Melamalai in Narttamalai. On its north, south and east sides are six little attendant shrines now in ruins. It is of much archæological interest. Three sides of the main shrine were out of plumb, and some of the corbels were threatening to fall. There was a bad crack from top to bottom in the eastern wall. Two of the subshrines were threatening to fall. All these monuments were set right by the end of the first half of the fasli and the renovation of the Siva temple in Kaliyapatti was then taken up. This is one of the ten temples stated in my last report to have attracted attention during the course of the last fasli. It is a small but beautiful edifice built completely of well-dressed and close-fitting blocks of gneiss not set in mortar. It is visibly out of plumb. There appears to have been an enclosed ardhmandapam in front of it. Only the basement of this now remains. On plan the central shrine measures 9' 6" square. The walls are one foot and a half thick. They are adorned with pilasters with all the usual component parts, but there are no niches for statues. The section of the cornice is a simple convex curve. It is decorated with scroll-work and *kudus*. Above the cornice runs a frieze of *yalis*. The *vimanam* is plain and simple, resembling those of the Muvarkoil in Kodumbalur in its general shape and ornamentation, but is single-storeyed and consists of a foursided *griva* with a four-sided curvilinear *sikhara* above it. There is a niche in each of the four sides of the *griva*, but there is no idol in any of them. Above the *sikhara* there are two rectangular *Ratnapitam*, and *Kamalapitam*. The finial is missing. The interior of the *vimanam* is, as usual in all temples of this type, hollow, broad at the base and tapering gradually towards the top where it is covered by a stone slab. On systematically excavating the plot round the structure, the basement of a boundary wall (*prakaram*) with a gateway in line with that of the main shrine, basements of seven small subshrines standing round the central shrine and attached to the boundary wall and a raised platform standing in front of the central shrine were exposed and most of the stones of their superstructures were also found. Three stone idols, Brahma, Vishnu and

Dakshinamurti, each measuring 2' in height and 1' 3" in breadth, and four stone bulls with their heads badly broken were also found. Only one of the three stone idols is intact. They exactly fit in into the niches of the *griva* of the *vimanam* on the top of the central shrine. They are evidently the idols that stood in them originally. They have now been fixed in their appropriate niches of the *griva*, and two of the three bulls have been placed on the corners of the top of the central shrine and one on the pedestal in front of the central shrine. In general architectural style and ornamentation this temple resembles in every way the temples at Enadi, Tiruppur and Panangudi. It can therefore be safely stated that it was built in the early part of the Chola period, i. e., in the 9th or early in the 10th century A. D.

Amongst the sites of archæological interest noticed in the course of the fasli a little mound situated in a palmyra tope lying to the south-west of Tiruvarudayar temple in Sembattur is important. Five stone pillars with bases in the form of a conventional lion, sitting erect on its haunches and carrying the shaft of the column on its head, stand on the eastern part of the mound. Each of them measures 5' 3" in height. The lion is 2' 2" high and measures 1' 9" across its front legs, and the shaft is 2' 6" in height and 1' in diameter. Two of these are in half relief (*chitrardha*) and evidently formed pilasters, while the other three are in the round. Pillars of this type are found in many other places in the State, some lying loose and others incorporated in later buildings. These lions closely resemble those forming the lower part of some pillars in the later structural Pallava temples at Conjeevaram, but the elaborate bulbous capitals of the latter with their prominent abacus are not found here. Further excavations in some of the places where such pillars are now lying free may bring the missing parts to light, when it will be possible to fix their date definitely. In any case they may safely be stated to belong to the later Pallava period.

On the mound is an upright stone slab 3' in height, on which is carved the figure of a female Jain deity seated in the *veerasana* pose on a pedestal, under a tree. The deity has her right leg hanging down, with the foot resting on a lion, while the other knee is bent so that the left foot rests on the pedestal. Her left hand is resting on her thigh, while the right hand holds a lotus-bud. She wears a *katibandha* round her loins, a *udara bandha* above the abdomen, a sacred thread (*yagnopavita*) across the chest, a *hara* round her neck, a *kirita makuta* on her head and bracelets on her upper arms and wrists. Two small figures wearing *kirita makutas* on their heads stand one on each side. That on the right holds a flower in its right hand, while its left arm hangs down by its side with the hand resting on the hip. The figure standing on the left has its left arm in the same position as that of the figure on the right and its right hand rests on the pedestal of the seated figure. On the lower part of the slab a Tamil inscription is cut in which the figure is stated to be a *yakchi*. At the south-western corner of the mound there is a figure of a Jain Tirtankara under a tree sculptured in high relief. It is seated on a pedestal in the *dhyana* pose. Three lions are cut on the pedestal. There is the usual triple umbrella (*mukkudai*) over the head of the Tirtankara and it is flanked by chowri-bearers, one on each side. The figure represents Mahavira and measures 3' in height. It is evident that a Jain temple once stood here, and that it was built completely of

stone like the temples of the later Pallava style at Conjeevaram. Nothing can be stated definitely, however, until I have carefully explored the site which I hope to do next fasli.

In Puttambur, a small village in Alangudi taluk, a large cut-stone idol was found on a mound overgrown with vegetation. It is a majestic Jain idol sculptured fully in the round. It is seated in the *dhyana* pose on a *pilam* composed of two stone slabs placed one above the other. The lower slab measures 4' 6" in length, 2' 6" in breadth and 4" in thickness and the upper 3' 6" in length 1' 6" in breadth and 4" in thickness. The image is 3' 10" in height, 3' 6" from knee to knee and 2' 3" from shoulder to shoulder. It is in a good state of preservation except that the features of the face are obliterated.

Ethnology.—Much has been done in the way of re-arranging most of the specimens in the section. Among the additions to this section, two old bricks each measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 3 inches in thickness are important. They appear to have been used in the construction of a temple, the remains of which are still to be seen overgrown with vegetation close to the bund of the Puttambur-Periakulam tank in Puttambur village.

Art and Industrial section.—A small rectangular Malabar box ("Néttur petti") with a pyramid-shaped lid was the only specimen added to this section. It was presented by Mr. Konnanath Kunhirama Menon, M. L. C., Cheruthurthi, Cochin State. It is made of Jackwood (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) with beautiful brass mountings in repoussé work and a brass lock. It measures 1 foot in length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth and 8 inches in height.

Economic section.—This important section has been considerably improved. Seven new varieties of paddy were added this year. They are labelled so as to show their local names, the season best suited for their cultivation, the periods of their growth and the soils best suited for them.

The only other specimens added this year are—

1. A silk cloth prepared from plantain fibre.
2. Thatties prepared from khus-khus.

Numismatics.—The number of coins added to this section this year was 97. The most interesting of these are 63 Indo-Danish coins issued from the Tranquebar mint. 6 are lead coins struck for the Danish kings Christian IV and Christian V, and seven, silver coins (Royalins) struck for the Danish kings Frederick V and Christian VII. All the others are of copper. All are very rare. It is interesting to note that all these Danish coins bear on one side the initials or monogram of the reigning monarch, and on the other, the initials D. O. C., standing for Dansk Oost Compagnie or Danish East Company, on the coins issued from 1620 to 1730 and D. A. C., standing for Dansk Asiatisk Compagnie, or Danish Asiatic Company, after 1730. The change is due to the fact that the Danish Company in the East, which included Guinea in South America in its sphere, was after 1730 restricted to Asia.

Geology.—There were no new additions to this section.

Natural History section.—I have once more to invite the Darbar's attention to the difficulty of exhibiting the specimens that I have collected, for want of suitable glass cases. As I stated in my last year's report, I had to confine myself to replacing damaged inferior specimens. A few additions were however made to the gallery of birds. Amongst these the following may be mentioned:—

- (1) The Tufted Pochard (*Nyroca fuligula fuligula*) which is rather rare here. This is only the second time that I have been able to secure it.
- (2) The Eastern Large Egret (*Egretta alba modesta*).
- (3) The Indian Smaller Egret (*Egretta intermedia intermedia*).

Fishes and Reptiles.—Many of the old specimens were cleaned and remounted, and a few of the spirit specimens were examined and transferred to bottles of fresh spirit. There were no additions to this section.

Entomology.—Thirteen specimens of insects, chiefly Coleoptera (beetles) were added to the gallery. Many old and imperfect specimens were removed and replaced by better ones.

During the year I was on privilege leave for 15 days from 10—8—37 when M. R. Ry. L. Gangadhara Row, Veterinary Assistant, was in charge of the institution.

The Government grant for the upkeep of the institution during the year was Rs. 5,510 and the actual expenditure Rs. 5,604—2—9. Details are given in Appendix E.

I was on tour for nearly 60 days in the first half of the fasli and visited among other places Narttamalai, Kodumbalur, Sembattur, Puttambur, Tennangudi, Mangudi, Madathukoil, Kaliyapatti, Varappur, Gudalur, Panangudi, Viralur, and Kannanur. The renovation of the Vijayalaya Choliswara temple and two of the subshrines on Melamalai in Narttamalai was completed, and photos of some important monuments of archæological interest were taken in other places. In the latter half of the fasli I was on tour for 79 days, engaged both in the renovation of the ruined Siva temple in Kaliyapatti and in the excavation of pre-historic burial sites in the same village. Fourteen burial sites were opened in the village and neighbourhood, and many specimens of archæological importance were collected and taken to the Museum. I was also permitted by the Darbar to visit Mahabalipuram and Conjeevaram to study the monuments of archæological interest there. At Mahabalipuram I camped from 25—6—37 to 7—7—37 and spent my time in carefully studying the splendid monolithic temples of the Pallava period there. I took photographs of most of these. At Conjeevaram my stay was short extending from 16—5—38 to 21—5—38. I was engaged in studying the lion pillars in the structural temples of the Pallava period and taking photos of them.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Museum for fasli 1347.

Months.	Total number of Literate persons.		Total number of Illiterate persons.		Pardnashin Ladies.	Euro peons.		Students with their Teachers.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Gentle- men.	Ladies.	Boys' school.		Girls' school.			
								Teachers.	Boys.	Teachers.	Boys.		
July 1937...	973	60	5541	6034	85	2	18	12608	* Adippuram car festival :—8th August, 1937. † Chitrai car festival :—11th May, 1938.
August " ...	766	62	5200	3100	56	1	...	2	28	...	1	18491	
			4538	4825									
September " ...	842	62	4014	4350	60	...	...	4	119	...	...	9268
October " ...	984	41	3320	3670	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	8015
November " ...	635	28	4063	4366	24	1	...	2	18	...	...	9092
December " ...	729	24	4604	4971	49	...	...	3	28	...	16	10328
January 1938...	511	6	3484	3706	47	1	...	3	56	...	...	7707
February " ...	518	16	3977	4292	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	8803
March " ...	703	67	5482	5879	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	12131
April " ...	801	82	4092	4267	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	9242
May " ...	926	67	5035	2000	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	17307
			4433	4846									
June " ...	1028	33	5151	5888	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	12100
	9416	548	62934	62194	665	6	...	16	267	...	17	135092	

APPENDIX B.

Specimens purchased by the department during Fasli 1347.

Serial No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	Copper coins of Mysore and East India ...	32	
2	Half Gopura Pagoda ...	1	
3	Indo-Danish coins ...	63	
4	Plantain fibre silk ...	1	
5	Thatty made of Khus-Khus ...	2	
6	Copper coin ...	1	
7	Elements of South Indian—Palæography by A. C. Burnell	1	
8	Journal of B. N. N.—Society Vol. XXXIX No 4. ...	1	
9	The Fauna of British India—Oligochæta by J. Stephenson	1	
10	The Fauna of British India—Hymenoptera Vol. III (Ichneumonidæ 1—Ichneumones Deltoidei) by Claude Morley.	1	
11	The Fauna of British India—Dermaptera (Earwigs)		
12	The Fauna of British India—Orchoptera (Acridiidae) by Malcolm Burr.	1	
13	The Fauna of British India—Orchoptera (Acridiidae) by W. F. Kirby.	1	
14	The Fauna of British India—Freshwater, sponges, Hydroids and Polyzoa by N. Amandale.	1	
15	The Fauna of British India—Hirudinea by W. A. Harding and Prof. Percy Moore.	1	
16	The Fauna of British India—Mollusca II (Trochomorphidæ—Janellidæ) by G. K. Gude.	1	
17	The Fauna of British India—Mollusca III Land operculates (Cyclophoridæ, Truncatellidæ, Assimineidæ, Helicinidæ) by G. K. Gude.	1	
17	The Fauna of British India—Mollusca (Freshwater Gastropoda and Pelecypoda) by H. B. Preston.	1	

APPENDIX B—cont.

Specimens purchased by the department during Fasli 1347—cont.

Serial No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Remarks.
18	The Fauna of British India—Diptera Brachycera Vol. I by E. Brunetti.	1	
19	The Fauna of British India—Diptera Vol. III (Pipunculidæ, Syrphidæ, Conopidæ, Destrudæ) by E. Brunetti.	1	
20	The Fauna of British India—Diptera Nematocera (excluding Chironomidæ and Culicidæ) by E. Brunetti.	1	
21	The Fauna of British India—Rhynchota Vol. IV (Homoptera by W. L. Distant—Part I.	1	
22	The Fauna of British India—Rhynchota Vol. IV (Homoptera and Appendix (Pt) by W. L. Distant—Part II.	1	
23	The Fauna of British India—Rhynchota Vol. V (Heteroptera Appendix) b W. L. Distant.	1	
24	The Fauna of British India—Rhynchota Vol. VI (Homoptera Appendix) by W. L. Distant.	1	
25	The Fauna of British India—Rhynchota—Vol. VII (Homoptera Appendix: Heteroptera: Addenda) by W. L. Distant.	1	
26	The Fauna of British India—Birds—Vol. II (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
27	The Fauna of British India—Birds Vol. III (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
28	The Fauna of British India—Birds Vol. IV (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
29	The Fauna of British India—Birds Vol. V (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
30	The Fauna of British India—Birds Vol. VI (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
31	The Fauna of British India—Birds Vol. VII (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
32	The Fauna of British India—Birds Vol. VIII (Second edition) by E. C. Stuart Baker.	1	
33	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera (Lamellicornia Part I) Cetoninæ and Dynastinæ) by G. J. Arrow.	1	
34	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera—Lamellicornia Part II) (Rutelinae—Desmomycinae and Enchirinae) by G. J. Arrow.	1	
35	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera—Clavicornia (Erotylidæ, Languridæ and Endomychidæ) by G. J. Arrow.	1	
36	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera—General introduction and Cicindelidæ and Paussidæ) by W. W. Fowler.	1	
37	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera—Chrysomelidæ (Hispinæ and Cussidinæ) by S. Malik.	1	
38	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera—Chrysomelidæ (Chrysomelinæ and Halticinae) by S. Malik.	1	
39	The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera—Rhynchophora: Curculionidæ Part I by Guy A. Marshall.	1	
40	Journal of B. N. H. Society Vol. XL No. 1.	1	

APPENDIX C.

Specimens collected by the department during fasli 1347.

No.	Names.	Quantity.	Remarks
1	Stone Jain idols (chowrie-bearers)	...	2
2	Iron weapons	...	4*
3	Mud potteries	...	25†
4	The Indian kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus interstinctus</i>)	...	1
5	The Ceylon shikra (<i>Astur badius</i>)	...	1
6	The short-toed Eagle (<i>Circus gallious</i>)	...	1
7	The Indian Smaller Egret (<i>Egretta intermedia-intermedia</i>)	...	1
8	The Eastern Large Egret (<i>Egretta alba modesta</i>)	...	1
9	The Indian Little Grebe (<i>Podiceps ruficollis albipennis</i>)	...	1

APPENDIX D.

Specimens presented to the department during fasli 1347.

No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Name of Donor.
1	A concise guide for visitors for Travancore State Museum, Trivandrum	...	1
2	Malabar box	...	1
3	Jain idol made of Steatite	...	1
4	Standing Orders of the Pudukkottai Darbar Vol I. (Chapters I to XIV)	...	1
5	The Administration Report of Pudukkottai State for fasli 1346	...	1
6	Visvakarma—Examples of Indian Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Handicraft by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy	...	1
			R. V. Poduval Esq., B.A., Officer in charge, Government Museum, Trivandrum.
			Konnanath Kunhirama Menon Esq., M. L. C. Cheruthurthi, Cochin State.
			Darbar, Pudukkottai.
			Do.
			Do.
			M. R. Ry. K. Venkatarangam Raju, Curator.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Budget grant and the actual expenditure for the year 1937-38—fasli 1347.

No.	Items.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
I	A. Establishment	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
II	B. Travelling allowance	...	...
III	C. Supplies and Services :—			
	(1) Cost of specimens	...	...
	(2) Petty construction and repairs	...	...
	(3) Other items	...	...
IV	D. Contingencies	...	...
	Total	...	...

20—9—38.

K. VENKATARANGAM RAJU,
Curator.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai, 40—12-1-39.







PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE STATE MUSEUM

FOR

FASLI 1348 (1938-1939)



PUDUKKOTTAI:

PRINTED AT THE SRI BHUHADAMBA STATE PRESS.

1940.

R. Dis. 8560 of 39, dated November 16, 1939.

Administration Report—State Museum—Fasli 1348.

The Museum Curator's letter R. C. No. 101/M. of 1939 dated May 9, 1939.

1. Recorded.
2. The number of visitors to the Museum rose from 1,35,092 in fasli 1347 to 1,35,162 in fasli 1348.
3. 390 new exhibits were added during the fasli. They include one Roman coin and ten punch-marked coins presented by the Director of Industries, Nagpur.
4. The expenditure on the department in the fasli was Rs. 5,386 against Rs. 5,605 in the preceding fasli.
5. M. R. Ry. K. Venkatarangam Raju worked as Curator till June 18, 1939, when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. His work was satisfactory. He has been succeeded by M. R. Ry. K. R. Srinivasa Aiyar who has undergone special training in the Madras Museum.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Administrator.

16—11—39.

44
12-3-40
~~62029~~ II Ce II. 1.12.3
Pud.

STATE MUSEUM,
Pudukkottai.

From

K. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, M. A.,
Acting Curator,
State Museum,
Pudukkottai.

To

THE DARBAR,
Pudukkottai.

Sir,

Subject:—Pudukkottai State Museum—Administration Report—
Submission of.

I have the honour to submit the Administration report of the State Museum for the Fasli 1348 (1938-39).

The number of visitors to the Museum was on the increase, being 1,35,162 in the fasli under report against 1,35,092 in the previous fasli. 10,390 male and 538 female visitors, i.e., 8.08 per cent were literate and signed their names. The number of *purdah* ladies who visited the Museum on Monday afternoons, special days reserved for them, was 608.

The Chittrai car festival day which fell on 1st May, 1939, recorded 7,943 visitors, the highest number for any single day, the next highest number being 6,215 on the Adippuram car festival day on 29th July, 1938. The majority of visitors on both these days were villagers from all over the State and even from outside it.

The Museum was kept open to visitors for 267 days during the year and the daily average was 506.14.

The following statement shows the total number of exhibits as they stood on the last working day of the fasli.

Sections.			New additions.	Total.
Archæology	...	...	90	716
Art and Industries	...	...	33	370
Economic Section	...	...	Nil.	996
Ethnology	...	...	Nil.	748
Geology	...	...	379	690
Library	...	...	53	437
Natural History	...	...	1	1,846
Numismatics	...	...	11	919
Pictures	...	...	23	48
			590	6,770

Archæology.—The excavation of the prehistoric burial at Tiruppúr in Virakkudi vattam of the Kolattúr Taluk, was taken up during the year, and the objects secured as a result of the excavation are of considerable interest. More interesting information about the method of burials was also gathered in the course of the excavation.

The site excavated covers more than 200 acres, and extends to the north and east of the Śiva temple of the early Cōla type of architecture situated on the outskirts of the village. The entire ground is rough and gravelly with broken pieces of pottery lying about on the surface. A number of places are marked off by big laterite boulders arranged in circles varying from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. Inside the larger circles cut gneiss slabs were seen projecting above the ground to a height of 2 to 3 feet. These were found on excavation to signify the presence of cist burials, while inside the other circles which did not have these projecting stone slabs, a single stone was found flat and embedded in the ground and covering urn burials. The total number of both these classes of burials on the site may be well over 200. Of these, 17 sites containing cists and 7 containing urns were opened by Mr. Venkatarangam Raju. The cists were found to be exactly similar in shape and in the mode of construction to those excavated at Kaliyāppaṭṭi, Malaiyadippaṭṭi and Kaḷakkudippaṭṭi in fasli 1347 (1937—38) and Śittannavaśal and four other places in fasli 1344 (1934-35). A cist of the type found here is a rectangular chamber formed of cut gneiss slabs about 8" thick forming the walls and the floor about 8 feet square and 7 feet deep. There is a small square outer chamber attached to the upper portion of the southern half of the eastern side, measuring 4 feet square and 3 feet deep. The main cist is divided into two parts by a vertical stone slab placed across it east to west and pierced in its middle with two holes, each large enough for a man to crawl through, bored one above the other. It is to the outside of the southern portion of the main cist that the small outer chamber mentioned above is attached and a hole pierced in the wall separating the outer small chamber from the southern partition gives access to that portion. The northern partition of the main cist is divided horizontally into two shelves, by a stone slab supported on two upright side slabs at the ends. The two holes in the vertical partition slab give access to these two shelves separately from the larger southern chamber. The holes in the partition slab of the main cist and in the slab separating the smaller eastern chamber from the main cist were closed by thin stone slabs and earth.

As usual all the chambers were covered with earth, broken stones and boulders to a depth of about 3 feet from the ground level and with sand mixed with lime further below. Finds of any importance were found at a depth of 4 to 5 feet below the ground level and only in the partitions of the main cist. In the lower shelf of the northern partition two pots were usually found placed away from the hole and too big to be passed through it. These pots from the different cists were approximately of the same dimensions. In the upper shelf of the same partition were found a few small earthenware cups and saucers and one or two small dagger-like iron weapons. It was in the southern partition of the main cist that pottery of different shapes and sizes sometimes exceeding 10 in number, were found. They were all thin, well made and polished of black, red or black and red colour. Along with these a number of iron weapons, much corroded and rusty, were found, the larger ones among them placed on the floor and the smaller ones in the cups, all inserted point downwards. The pottery and weapons were all caked with mud, and in some cases the pots were covered with lime. All these pottery and implements were placed along the edges close to the side walls. No bones were met with in any of these cists.

Five sites containing buried urns were excavated. In each of them a thick heavy stone slab measuring about 6 feet square and placed flat, was embedded below the ground level. On removing this and digging to a depth of one foot the rim of the urn, covered over by an inverted conical vessel, was met with. By careful excavation a big pyriform urn with a thick round beaded rim at the mouth was disclosed. None of these urns could be taken out whole as they were all broken and the pieces held together by the caked mud inside. On removing the broken lid, the whole urn was found to be filled with mud, gravel and stones to a depth of about two feet and objects of any importance were found only below this layer amidst a mixture of sand and lime. The objects inside the urn were all baked earthenware pottery of different shapes and sizes, most of them broken. Iron weapons too appear to have been placed inside them, and these were much corroded and in pieces. In one of the five burials, were two urns side by side and separated from each other by about a foot. Both the urns were marked off at ground surface by a single circle of laterite boulders 10 feet in diameter, and there was only one stone slab common to both of them measuring seven feet square and ten inches thick. Such twin burials are rather unusual, the only other instance so far known, was found in the Pulvayal site excavated in 1917, where the urns contained entire human skeletons disposed in a squatting posture holding short bladed swords in one arm while the other was resting on the thigh. In all cases the urns were of the usual type measuring about 3' 4" in height and 5' 4" round their broadest part. They were devoid of any ornamental work and were all thick. From one of these twin urns were recovered three small earthenware cups, a small iron weapon and a few fragments of probably the long bones of a skeleton.

As a result of the excavation of both these types of burial sites pottery of different shapes and sizes numbering nearly 100 in all were acquired. Among the much corroded iron objects, a bowl 10" in diameter was traced but this could not be recovered as it crumbled at the mere touch.

In the course of the year another very interesting site was noticed by the state Archaeologist in Tāyinippaṭṭi village in Kolattūr Taluk. The site on inspection was found to contain both urn and cist burials and is situated on the right flank of the Tāyinikkulam. It is interesting to note that these are referred to in an inscription of the 13th century A. D. as 'houses of the monkey hordes', and they are now known as *Kuraṅguppattarai* (workshop of monkeys). The above inscription which mentions the dolmens situated within the boundaries of a specified land, shows how as early as in the 13th century people had already grown ignorant of the custom of the disposal of the dead in urns and cists and thus attests to the great antiquity of this custom in South India. There seem to be a large number of megalithic burials disposed in four groups of about 2 acres each. Another interesting feature about this group of stone cists is the location of the small outer chamber on the western side of the main cist, while in all cases hitherto noticed these chambers were all on the eastern side. The Darbar have ordered the excavation of a few of these unusual cists, and one or two urns. The trial excavation in this site could not be taken up during the fasli. Urn burials have also been noticed in another place in the same taluk at Maṅgattēvanpaṭṭi near Mōsakuḍi village.

Among the old temples of archaeological importance conserved and ordered to be repaired, the Cólísvara Uḍaiyār temple at Tiruppúr was taken up and repaired side by side with the excavation of the burial sites mentioned above. The temple resembles the other early Cōla temples at Kaliyappaṭṭi, Viśalūr, Ēnādi and other places. It stands on the north-western corner of the village on the bund of the úraṇi. It is a small compact structure built of well dressed and close fitting gneiss blocks and is composed of a sanctum (*garbhagrāham*) and an antechamber (*ardhamanḍapam*) in front and the entrance is on the east. On plan the sanctum measures 8 feet square and the walls are 1 foot 9 inches in thickness. The walls above the basement and moulding are adorned with series of four-cornered pilasters each surmounted by a *kalasam*, *kumbham*, *padmam* and *palagai* (abacus) all adorned by simple ornamentation. The corbels above them are of the plain and angular type. There are no figure niches (*dévaśiṭhas*) in the walls. The cornice running above the walls is thick and is a simple convex curve in section. It is decorated with *kūḍus* crowned with trifoliated pieces of carved stone throughout its length. There is no frieze of *bhūtagaṇas* beneath it, but instead a plain beaded moulding is found. The cupola over the shrine is incomplete and the missing parts could not be traced in the neighbourhood. Its *grivam* is four-sided and the *śikharam* above it also four-sided and curvilinear with a *kūḍu* on each face placed just above the small niche on that side of the *grivam* below. All parts above this are missing. From a comparison with the structure of the Kaliyappaṭṭi temple which it exactly resembles in architecture and size, the tops of these *kūḍus* may be said to have had *simha-mukhas* (lion faces) and there must have been a four-sided *stūpi* (finial) on top of the *śikharam*. There is a figure of Brahma in the northern niche of the *grivam*. In two of the three niches which were empty, the two idols discovered while digging round the temple have now been placed. They are Viṣṇu which is now placed on the west and Dakṣinamūrti on the south. Three stone figures of nandi were found, two of them broken. These belong to the four top corners of the *vimānam*. There is an Amman shrine constructed of cut laterite blocks standing on the north of the main shrine. No other subshrines or boundary walls were found. The temple from its architectural merits may be said to belong to the close of the 9th century and the beginning of the 10th century A. D.

The stones of the walls were refitted, the area round the temple was dug and levelled with a slope to take off storm water, the missing stones and idols traced and placed in proper position and vegetation cleared. An image of Véṇu-gópala mūrti found on the site but not belonging to the temple was mounted separately on a pedestal.

The repairs to the Muccukunḍésvara temple, another early Cōla temple at Koḍumbālūr, was taken up and completed. This is also built completely of stone from the basement to the finial. It resembles the Tirukkaṭṭalai Śiva temple on many points. From its architectural style and from epigraphical evidence this may be said to belong to the time of Āditya Cōla in, the middle of the 9th century A. D. The main shrine consists of the *vimānam* having the sanctum below, and an *ardhamanḍapam* in front, and faces east. There are four small subshrines round it standing close to the enclosure wall, and facing the main shrine. The closed *mahāmanḍapam* in front of the *arahamanḍapam*, the

Amman shrine on its north and the small shrine on the left of the main shrine are all later structures. Externally the sanctum is 13 feet square and internally 6 feet 9 inches square. The walls are adorned with four cornered pilasters with *kalasam*, *kumbham*, *padmam* and *palagai* on top; these parts are adorned with simple ornaments. The corbels above them are decorated with a roll-moulding with a median band of the Pallava type, with this exception, namely, that instead of a roll at the lower edge of the curved part of the corbel, there is a hollow moulding. There are figure-niches (*dévaghōṣtam*) on the walls with pilasters on either side and *tiruvāci*-like arches above which are *makharatōraṇas*, as in Pallava structures. The cornice running above is thick and single-arched and ornamented at intervals with *kūḍus* having trifoliated pieces over them and covered with fine scroll work. The brim of the cornice is decorated throughout by lotus petals. There is frieze of *bhūtagaṇas* above the cornice and over it a frieze of *vyālavari*, from the corners of which two *makhara* heads jut out at right angles. The cupola over the *garbhagrham* resembles that of the Tirukkattāḷi temple in every detail. It is three storeyed. The *śikharam* on top is curvilinear and four-sided, as are the *grivam* below and *stūpi* (finial) above. There are many images in the *mahāmaṇḍapam*, not belonging to the main shrine, the most important of which is a prismatic *lingam* of the Pallava type. The temple seems to have been repaired in the later part of the 13th century when the *mahā-maṇḍapam* was built and some of the missing idols replaced in their proper positions. The stones which were out of place have now been refitted and the vegetation removed. The portions of the basement covered by earth were exposed and this has brought to light a few early Cōla inscriptions on the moulded basement. Impressions of these have not yet been taken and deciphered.

While on a visit to Kīlattānaiyam, I chanced to discover that the architectural features of the Śiva temple there were of the early Cōla type belonging to the later part of the 10th century. In all essentials the main shrine and *ardhamāṇḍapam* resemble the early Cōla temples at Kaliyāppaṭṭi and Tiruppūr, but the walls of the *garbhagrham* have figure niches, of which the south contains Dakṣiṇāmūrti, the west Viṣṇu and the north is empty. The shrine measures about 13 feet square externally. The corbels on the top of the pilaster are of the bevel and tenon-type. There are no images in the niches on the four sides of the square *grivam*. All parts above the four-sided curvilinear *śikharam* seem to have been renovated in stucco at a later period, for the *ratnapīṭham* and *kamalapīṭham* which are usually placed below the finial are absent, and a crude structure is found in its place and the finial is circular in section, while the original must have been four-sided in agreement with the four-sided *śikharam* and *grivam*. The bulls on the four top corners of the *vimānam* remain in their places but their faces are broken. There are three subshrines to the rear of the temple and one on its north-eastern side in front. The first two are dedicated to Gaṇeśa and Subrahmaṇya. The third subshrine is in ruins and the figure of Jyēṣṭha belonging to it is found outside. That on the north-east is dedicated to Bhairava. In front of the *ardhamāṇḍapam* is a *mahāmaṇḍapam* with a portico in front. To the north of the *mahāmaṇḍapam* is the Amman shrine of a later period. There is a *dvārapālaka* of the Pallava type standing outside and it does not seem to belong to this temple. On my reporting about this temple the Darbar declared it a protected monument,

Excavation was made on a site a few furlongs to the south of the Múvarkóvil at Koḍumbalūr. The basements of the *gaṛbhagrāham* and *ardhamāṇḍapam* of a ruined Śiva temple were discovered. A number of stone idols, some of them complete, were recovered. The most interesting of these finds is a group of Tripurāntakamūrti, Tirupurasundari and Tirupura demons. The first two and two of the demons are unbroken. The principal images of Śiva standing holding a bow in one of his hands and Parvati also standing are exquisite and rare pieces of Cōḷa art. They are both well preserved. The Darbar have ordered the site to be conserved and the unbroken idols removed to the Museum.

The remains of a Jain stone temple were noticed at Maṅgattévampatti near Mósakuḍi village in Koḷattūr Taluk. The shrine appears to have faced east and the central chamber measuring 12 feet square seems to have been enclosed by a *prākaram* built of rubble stone 134 feet in length, 100 feet in breadth and 3 feet in thickness. Two of the big Jain idols were removed to the Museum 20 years back from this site which was then covered with vegetation. A Jain image broken into two, measuring 5' 1" in height and 1' 3" in width cut in half relief, nude and standing on a pedestal with arms hanging down is interesting. A halo is cut round its head with flames and above it is a triple umbrella. This is probably Ādinātha. A *yakṣiṇi* seated on a pedestal in the *virāsana* pose on a lion throne was also found. Its right leg is hanging down with the foot resting on a cushion and the left is bent on the pedestal. The left hand is resting on the thigh, and the right holds a flower. The head is adorned by a *kiriṭamakūṭa*, and the arms are adorned with bracelets; the hip is adorned with a *kaṭibhanda* the waist with an *udarabhanda* and there is an *yagnōpavītam* across the body. There are three standing figures cut on the lower part below the *piṭham*, two of them male wearing *kaṇḍamakuṭas*, and the third a female wearing her hair in a *dhammillam*. These three figures are evidently devotees. The site has been conserved and excavation will be taken up in due course.

Towards the end of the fasli a rubble basement was constructed for the Jain image discovered in Virakkuḍi village in 1937. The Jain image on Śaḍaiyappārai, in Tirugokarnam, the site of a brick temple and an inscription of the Pāṇḍya times referring to the Jain shrine there were declared protected monuments by the Darbar. The Curator visited the site of the Jain image in Ālaṅḡḍippatti and submitted a report to the Darbar. The image is seated in the *siddhāsana* pose under a triple umbrella with attendant chowrie bearers on either side. The image has also been declared a protected monument. The other objects of Archæological importance noticed during the year and conserved are the images of a hunter and Jyēṣṭhādēvi found in two different sites near Mullaiyūr village in Koḷattūr Taluk. The figure of the hunter is a standing one cut in bas relief on a slab. It is 3 feet high holding a bow in the left hand and an arrow in the right. The right leg is straight and the left slightly bent at the knee. He wears a sort of breeches and has a dagger stuck through his belt. There are *patrakunḍalas* in the ears, a coronet on the head and a *prabha* (halo) round it. This image has not yet been identified.

Art and Industries:—Among the new exhibits added to this section are horn figures of the ten avatārs of Mahāviṣṇu and of animals such as tigers, the crane and the Indian Hoopoe. They are all of Travancore workmanship. 19 old seals were presented by the Dewan Peishkar's Office.

Economic Section:—The old exhibits of this section which were useless were removed at the end of the fasli and arrangements are being made for renewing the exhibits in this section.

Ethnology:—No new additions were made to this section.

Library:—The library was considerably added to this year. The new books were mostly purchased and a few presented. The Geology section which was hitherto poor has now 29 books on various branches of the subject, all of them purchased from Mr. Swami Rao, a local Geologist. Among the additions to the Botanical section is Beddome's *Ferns of South India*. One new book has been added to the Anthropology section. Books on Archaeology and Art, have been presented by Sir Alexander Tottenham and the Director of Archaeology, Travancore. These are noted in Appendix D. The Journals added to the library are the Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society and the Mythic Society, Bangalore.

Natural History:—(1) *Botanical Section*:—No new exhibits were added to this section.

(2) *Geological Section*:—The entire private collection of Mr. Swami Rao, M. A., (Geologist, Pudukkottai) was purchased during the fasli. They consist of specimens of minerals, rocks, fossils and prepared sections of different rocks all well labelled and described. This collection is a valuable acquisition to the Museum and will help in the comparative study and identification of local collections.

(3) *Zoological Section*:—Only one exhibit was added to the Mammals gallery of this section. It is a specimen of the common Otter (*Lutrea* sp.) from Vadakadu on the eastern part of the State. Its companion is said to have escaped. It is interesting to note that Otters are observed in the State, as these carnivores commonly inhabit rivers and tanks having large fish and crabs and marshes. They also occur in the tidal backwaters and occasionally enter the sea. They have been noticed in Madras, Travancore, Pondicherry and Kodaikanal. They are known to go up the hills to above 9,000 ft. Considering the fact that there are no rivers or tanks with water in them throughout the year, much less marshes, this find is interesting. They are known to migrate along sandy tracts away from rivers and marshes and it is probable that they strayed into Méttūr canal and reached the eastern parts of the State. These animals are said to be common throughout India. Their presence is easily recognised by their peculiar web-footed marks on the sand or mud. They are usually nocturnal, but in wild countries they are not exclusively so. They are met with in parties of 5 or 6 consisting probably of a pair of old animals and their full grown or nearly full grown offspring. These live together in a den usually amongst rocks or in alluvial countries in an extensive burrow with several entrances on an elevated spot close to the burrow.

Numismatics:—One Roman coin was purchased, and ten punch marked coins were kindly presented by the Director of Industries, Nagpur.

Pictures:—Twenty-one monochrome enlargements of direct photographs of sculptures and paintings of the Śittannavāsāl cave temple taken by Mr. L. Ganesa Sarma with the permission of the Darbar, were bought during the year. They will be framed and exhibited in a prominent place in the Museum. The Darbar kindly presented two reproductions of the Isphahan frescoes by Mr. Sarkis Katchadourian which they bought from him during his visit to Pudukkottai.

Administration:—M. R. Ry. K. Venkatarangam Raju Garu was Curator from the beginning of the fasil till 18th June, 1939 from which date he was granted leave for four months preparatory to his retirement on 18—10—39. He was on privilege leave for 18 days from 20—2—39 when M. R. Ry. L. Gangadhara Rao, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, was in charge. I took charge of the Museum on 18—6—39.

The Government grant for the upkeep of the institution during the year was Rs. 5,460, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,385—12—5. Details are given in Appendix E.

M. R. Ry. K. Venkatarangam Raju was on tour for 80 days in the year, and visited the following places:—Vīrakkudi, Mullaiyūr, Kaliyāppaṭṭi, Śittannavāsāl, Tiruppūr, Nārttāmalai, Annavāsāl, Pulvayal, Koḍumbālūr, Ālaṅguḍippaṭṭi, Virālimalai, Vaḷavampāṭṭi, Vārāppūr, Malaiyāḍippaṭṭi, Mōsakudi, Tāyinippaṭṭi, Mayilāppaṭṭi, Panāṅguḍi, Kṣāttānāiyam, Maḍattukkōvil, Chinnapāṇḍuranpaṭṭi, Tōḍaiyūr, Sembattūr, and Ālattūr. I was on tour for a day at the end of the fasli and visited Koḍumbālūr.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. R. SRINIVASA AIYAR,

Ag. Curator.

9—8—39.

CATALOGUED.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Museum for Fasil 1343.

Months.	Total number of Literate persons.		Total number of Illiterate persons.		Pardanashin Ladies.	Euro-peans.		Students with their Teachers.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Gentle-men.	Ladies.	Boys' school.		Girls' school.			
								Teachers.	Boys.	Teachers.	Boys.		
July 1938...	1104	61	4015*	2200*	95	17816	Adippuram car festival : 29th July 1938. † Chikral car festival : 1st May, 1939.
August " ...	799	29	4890	5498	93	2	...	...	...	...	...	10998
September " ...	836	49	4483	4933	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	10301
October " ...	1220	39	4941	5646	51	...	...	10	20	...	...	11846
November " ...	777	78	4408	4749	41	6	...	2	62	6	15	10012	
December " ...	765	48	3759	4041	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	8613
January 1939...	674	32	3350	3528	14	1	4	38	2	...	...	7584
February " * ...	767	46	3194	3423	48	...	...	2	49	...	5	7430
March " ...	823	28	4394	4843	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10088
April " ...	795	33	3905	4133	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	8866
May " ...	874	35	5043†	2900†	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	17986
June " ...	956	60	4359	4775	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	13622
	10390	538	61665	62569	608	6	4	52	133	2	20	135162	

APPENDIX B.

Specimens purchased by the Department during fasli 1348.

Serial No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1	Water dog (Otter) dead one ...	1	
2	Ceylon Penny stamps in full settlement ...	2	
3	Enlargement of the photographs of Sittannavasal paintings by Mr. L. Ganessa Sarma, Pudukkottai ...	21	
4	Tigers (made in horn) ...	2	
5	Crane " ...	1	
6	Indian Hoopoe " ...	1	
7	Ten Avatars of Mahavishnu (made in Ivory) ...	10	
8	Specimen of Minerals ...	300	
9	Specimen of Fossils ...	79	
10	Roman coin ...	1	
11	Journal of Bombay Natural History Society		
	Vol. XL—No. 2 ...	1	
12	Do. Index to Vol. XXXIX Nos. 3 and 4 ...	1	
13	Do. Vol. XL—No. 3 ...	1	
14	Volcanoes—Their structure and significance by T. G. Bonney ...	1	
15	The study of man by Alfred C. Haddon ...	1	
16	Earth sculpture or The origin of Land-Forms by James Geikie ...	1	
17	Earthquakes by C. E. Dutton ...	1	
18	Elementary Physical Geography by R. S. Tarr ...	1	
19	Report on some Mineral Resources of Parts of the Kalahasti Zemindary (Madras) by V. S. Sambasiva Aiyar ...	1	
20/1 & 2	Text book of Geology by Sir Archibald Geikie ...	2	
21	Mineralogy—An introduction to the Scientific study of Minerals by Henry A. Miers ...	1	
22	River Development by Prof. I. C. Russel ...	1	
23/1 & 2	The Glacial Nightmare and the flood by Sir Henry H. Howorth ...	2	
24	Manual of Geology—Part I by H. G. Seeley ...	1	
25	Landscape in History and other Essays by Sir Archibald Geikie ...	1	
26	A manual of the Geology of India—2nd edition by R. D. Oldham ...	1	
27/1 & 2	Elements of Geology Vol. I and II by C. Lyell ...	2	
28	Advanced-Text book of Physical Geography by David Page ...	1	
29	Vestiges of the Natural History of creation with proofs. ...	1	
30	Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. 39—by Sir T. Holland ...	1	
31	Physikalische—Krystallographie by P. Groth ...	1	
32	First book of Indian Botany by Daniel Oliver ...	1	
33	A class book of Physical and Astronomical Geography by William Huges & R. A. Gregory ...	1	
34	The students Elements of Geology by Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. ...	1	
35	Manual of Geology—Part II by Etheridge ...	1	
36	An introduction to the study of Meteorites by L. Fletcher ...	1	
37	Sketch of Mineral Resources of India by Sir T. H. Holland ...	1	
38	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India Vol. 20 Part I. ...	1	
39	Do Vol. XXXVII Part II ...	1	
40	Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. 44 Part I. ...	1	
41	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XXXVII—Part III ...	1	
42	Do. " XX —Part I ...	1	
43	Do. " XXXVII —Part I ...	1	
44/1 & 2	Do. " XXXVII —Part II & part IV. ...	1	
	Do. " XXXVIII. ...		
45	The Ferns of Southern India by Major R. W. Beddome. ...	1	
46	Journal of Bombay Natural History Society		
	Vol. XL—No. 4 ...	1	
47	Do. Index to Vol. XL—Nos. 1 and 2 ...	1	

APPENDIX C.

Specimens collected by the department during Fasli 1348.

No.	Names.	Quantity	Remarks.
1	Pottery	* 90	* These were collected during the excavation conducted in Tiruppur in Kolattur Taluk.
2	Some pieces of human bones ... ..	...	Do.

APPENDIX D.

Specimens presented to the department during Fasli 1348.

No.	Name of the articles.	Quantity.	Name of Donor.
1	Old seals	19	Dewan Peishkar, Pudukkottai.
2	Punch marked coins	10	Director of Industries, Central Provinces—Nagpur.
3	Travancore Archæological Series Vol. VIII by R. Vasudeva Poduval Esq., B. A.	1	R. Vasudeva Poduval, Esq. B. A., Director of Archæology Travancore State.
4	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society Vol. XXIX No. 1	1	Mr. Hari Row, Curator, Mythic Society, Bangalore City.
5	A Manual of the Pudukkottai State Vol. I (Second and Revised edition)	1	Darbar, Pudukkottai.
6	Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1347	1	Do.
7	Studies in Chinese art and some Indian influences	1	Do.
8	The book of Indian Temples	1	Sir A. Tottenham, C. I. E., Administrator, Pudukkottai.
9	The Provident Fund Rules of the Pudukkottai State Revised up to December 15th 1958	2	Darbar, Pudukkottai.
10	Revised Route-book of the Pudukkottai State	1	Do.
11	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore Vol. XXIX—No. 1	1	} Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, acting Curator.
12	Do. do. No. 2	1	
13	Do. do. No. 3	1	
14	Do. do. No. 4	1	

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Budget grant and the actual expenditure for the year 1938—39 (Fasla 1348).

No.	Items.	Budget grant.			Actual expenditure.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I	A. Establishment	3,570	0	0	3,569	15	3	
II	B. Travelling allowance	300	0	0	289	1	3	
III	C. <i>Supplies and Services</i> :—							
	(1) Cost of specimens	410	0	0	357	14	0	
	(2) Petty construction and repairs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Other Items	30	0	0	11	6	3	
IV	D. Contingencies	1,150	0	0	1,157	7	8	
	Total	5,460	0	0	5,385	12	5	

K. R. SRINIVASA AIYAR,
Ag. Curator.

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